

**United States District Court**

For the Northern District of California

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HEIDI PICKMAN, Acting as private attorney  
general on behalf of the general public of the  
state of California,

No. C 11-05326 WHA

Plaintiff,

v.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,  
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL RELATED  
SERVICES, INC, AMERICAN EXPRESS  
CENTURION BANK, and AMERICAN  
EXPRESS BANK, FSB,

**ORDER RE ATTORNEY'S  
FEES AND COSTS AND  
VACATING HEARING**

Defendants.

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In light of the accompanying order regarding defendants American Express Company, American Express Travel Related Services, Inc, American Express Centurion Bank, and American Express Bank, FSB's, entitlement to recover attorney's fees and costs, defendants are entitled to an award of fees and costs. The following procedure will be used to determine the amount of an award herein. It will be structured to allow meaningful evaluation of the time expended.

1. No later than **MAY 24, 2012**, defendants' attorneys must file and serve a detailed declaration, organized by discrete projects, breaking down all attorney and paralegal time sought to be recovered. For each project, there must be a detailed description of the work, giving the date, hours expended, attorney name, and task for each work entry, in chronological order. A "project" means a deposition, a motion, a witness interview, and so forth. It does not

1 mean generalized statements like “trial preparation” or “attended trial.” It includes discrete  
2 items like “prepare supplemental trial brief on issue X.” The following is an example of time  
3 collected by a project.

4 PROJECT: ABC DEPOSITION (2 DAYS IN FRESNO)

5 Date	6 Time-keeper	7 Description	8 Hours x	9 Rate =	10 Fee
11 01-08-01	12 XYZ	13 Assemble and photocopy exhibits for 14 use in deposition.	15 2.0	16 \$100	17 \$200
18 01-09-01	19 RST	20 Review evidence and prepare to 21 examine ABC at deposition.	22 4.5	23 \$200	24 \$900
25 01-10-01	26 XYZ	27 Research issue of work-product 28 privilege asserted by deponent.	29 1.5	30 \$100	31 \$150
32 01-11-01	33 RST	34 Prepare for and take deposition.	35 8.5	36 \$200	37 \$1700
38 01-12-01	39 RST	40 Prepare for and take deposition.	41 7.0	42 \$200	43 <u>\$1400</u>
44	45	46 Project Total:	47 <u>23.5</u>	48	49 <u>\$4350</u>

50 2. All entries for a given project must be presented chronologically one after the  
51 other, *i.e.*, uninterrupted by other projects, so that the timeline for each project can be readily  
52 grasped. Entries can be rounded to the nearest quarter-hour and should be net of write-down for  
53 inefficiency or other cause. Please show the sub-totals for hours and fees per project, as in the  
54 example above, and show grand totals for all projects combined at the end. Include only entries  
55 for which compensation is sought, *i.e.*, after application of “billing judgment.” For each  
56 project, the declaration must further state, in percentage terms, the proportion of the project  
57 directed at issues for which fees are awardable and must justify the percentage. This percentage  
58 should then be applied against the project total to isolate the recoverable portion (a step not  
59 shown in the example above).

60 3. A separate summary chart of total time and fees sought per individual  
61 timekeeper (not broken down by project) should also be shown at the end of the declaration.  
62 This cross-tabulation will help illuminate all timekeepers’ respective workloads and roles in the  
63 overall case.

1       4.     The declaration must also set forth (a) the qualifications, experience and role of  
2 each attorney or paralegal for whom fees are sought; (b) the normal rate ordinarily charged for  
3 each in the relevant time period; (c) how the rates were comparable to prevailing rates in the  
4 community for like-skilled professionals; and (d) proof that “billing judgment” was exercised.  
5 On the latter point, as before, the declaration should describe adjustments made to eliminate  
6 duplication, excess, associate-turnover expense, and so forth. These adjustments need not be  
7 itemized but totals for the amount deleted per timekeeper should be stated. The declaration  
8 must identify the records used to compile the entries and, specifically, state whether and the  
9 extent to which the records were contemporaneous versus retroactively prepared. It must state  
10 the extent to which any entries include estimates (and what any estimates were based on).  
11 Estimates and/or use of retroactively-made records may or may not be allowed, depending on  
12 the facts and circumstances.

13       5.     Ordinarily, no more than one attorney and one paralegal need be present at a  
14 deposition; more will normally be deemed excessive. Ordinarily, no more than one attorney  
15 need attend a law-and-motion hearing; more will normally be deemed excessive. To allow for  
16 symmetry, however, the award will take into account the staffing used by the opposing party.

17       6.     If the opposing party doubts the accuracy of the declaration, then the moving  
18 party must immediately produce the original underlying time records for inspection upon  
19 request. The opposing party must then file and serve any opposition. In this case, the  
20 opposition will be due **FOURTEEN CALENDAR DAYS** after defendants’ detailed declaration is  
21 filed. If the opposing party contends that any item or project was excessive, then the opposition  
22 must explain why and provide a declaration setting forth completely all time expended by the  
23 opposing party on the same and on similar projects, in the same format described above, so that  
24 symmetry may be considered, making available the underlying records for inspection if  
25 requested. If any billing rates are challenged, then the opposition must state the billing rates  
26 charged to the opposing party for all professionals representing the opposing party in the case  
27 and their experience levels. The opposing declaration must also state, as to each project, the  
28 percentage of the project the opposition contends was directed at issues on which fees are

1 awardable, stating reasons for the percentage. This percentage should then be applied against  
2 the project total to isolate the recoverable portion.

3       7. The opposing submissions may not simply attack the numbers in the application.  
4 It must also set forth a counter-analysis. The counter-analysis should be in the same format  
5 required of the applicant, arriving at a final number. The opposition must clearly identify each  
6 line item in the application challenged as excessive, improper or otherwise unrecoverable and  
7 explain why. The opposition, for example, may annotate (legible handwriting will be  
8 acceptable) the applicant's declaration to isolate the precise numbers at issue.

9       8. With the benefit of both sides' filings, representatives of the parties with final  
10 decision authority shall meet in person and confer to try to resolve all differences as to the  
11 amount. If no agreement is reached, the moving party must file and serve a declaration showing  
12 full compliance with this paragraph, explaining when, where and who met, their decision  
13 authority, how long they met, what documents were reviewed together, and the principal points  
14 of disagreement. This must be done within **28 CALENDAR DAYS** of the filing of movant's  
15 detailed declaration.

16       9. If no agreement is reached, a special master shall be appointed. If the parties  
17 cannot agree on a special master, then the Court shall select a special master. The parties must  
18 so advise the Court on this within **28 CALENDAR DAYS** of the filing of movant's detailed  
19 declaration.

20       10. The special master shall have all the powers set forth in FRCP 53(c) and  
21 FRCP 54(d)(2)(D). The parties shall provide the special master with copies of all motion  
22 papers and other documents relevant to this dispute. The special master shall review the briefs  
23 and declarations by the parties on the pending motion, hear argument, and then determine a  
24 reasonable amount to award, including any fees on fees. The special master shall also  
25 determine the extent to which any discovery should be permitted — with the caution that further  
26 discovery should be the exception and not the rule. The special master shall then prepare and  
27 file a report on recommended findings and amount.

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1       11. Absent any supplementation allowed by the special master, the foregoing  
2 submissions (together with the briefs already filed) shall be the entire record for the motion.  
3 There will be no replies unless allowed later by the special master. Any further submissions for  
4 the special master's use should not be filed with the Court. If objections are later made to the  
5 special master's report, the objecting party must file a declaration submitting to the Court a  
6 complete appendix of relevant communications with the special master.

7       12. The Court will allocate the fees of the special master in a fair and reasonable  
8 manner, taking into account the reasonableness of the parties' respective positions and the  
9 special master's recommendation in this regard. If the movant must pay, then the special  
10 master's compensation shall be *deducted* from the attorney's fee award. If the opposing party  
11 must pay the special master, then it shall pay the special master *and* pay the award. The Court  
12 will, however, reserve final judgment on allocation of the expense of the special master until a  
13 final determination of the fee issue. A final award shall then be entered.

14       13. Costs will be determined in strict compliance with the local rules. If a review is  
15 sought regarding taxable costs, then the issue may also be referred to a special master (or may  
16 not).

17       The hearing set for April 19, 2012 is **VACATED**.

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19       **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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21       Dated: April 17, 2012.

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**WILLIAM ALSUP**  
23       **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

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